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CONTINUATION SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

By Martin S. Briggs [*A.*], Godwin Bursar.

(*Continued from page 476.*)

IV.

The Planning of Trade Continuation School Buildings.

The four buildings considered in the last chapter are all used for Continuation School purposes in general. But, as has been said, in the majority of German towns the Commercial section is separated from the Trade section, and often the General section also forms a separate division; while the education of girls has not yet become important enough to justify any special expenditure on buildings. Of these sections the Trade Schools for boys are unquestionably the most important, for they require more special accommodation and equipment than any of the others. A Trade Continuation School, it will be remembered, is intended solely or primarily for boys compulsorily educated by the municipality between the ages of 14 and 17 or 14 and 18. It may thus be differentiated from a Technical School as we know it, because the latter is essentially voluntary in character, has no age limit, and does not usually include in its curriculum such subjects as writing, commercial arithmetic, or "*bürgerkunde*." A Technical School is usually occupied in the daytime by boys whose parents can afford to pay considerable fees, or by the holders of scholarships, and in the evening by apprentices and the ambitious or diligent of all ages. A Continuation School, on the other hand, is a day school for boys of all ranks who attend for only two half-days per week, and must be differently organised in many ways. Frequently evening classes in trade subjects are held in a Trade Continuation School, and less frequently day classes for advanced students also, but in all large cities the tendency is to provide entirely separate buildings for the Continuation scholars. In the ten examples next to be described it will be possible to trace the various stages in the evolution of the Trade Continuation School, culminating in the magnificent building in Vienna.

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The Trade Continuation School in the street known as Am Krökentor, at Magdeburg, represents the simplest form of all, for here the trade teaching is entirely theoretical and no workshops are provided for practical work. The building (Fig. 12) is neither beautiful nor modern nor particularly efficient in plan. It was erected so long ago as 1902–4 by the City Architect, and forms part of a huge block including the Building and Engineering Schools, which is said to have cost in all £120,000. It is, however, entirely distinct and has no internal communication with those institutions. All the 5,000 pupils now on the books are Compulsory Continuation scholars. In addition to the basement, which is occupied by a caretaker's rooms, heating and ventilating plant, cycle-room, etc., there are four floors in full use, and the very unsuitable attic has more recently been requisitioned.

Here are found the classes for painters, confectioners, and tailors, who are taught a certain amount of practical work under most undesirable conditions with the minimum of light and ventilation. The four principal floors contain 18 large and 7 small classrooms, a science room, an assembly hall or music room, and the administrative rooms shown on the plan. There are no recreation rooms, library, reading room, gymnasium or exhibition facilities, nor is there a house for the Director on the premises. Cloaks are hung in the classrooms and gas is the only illuminant. It will thus be seen that so important a city as Magdeburg, with a population of 292,000, is behind the times in the matter of a Continuation School building, although, of course, many large German towns are in worse plight. The Commercial Continuation School in this city has already been mentioned.

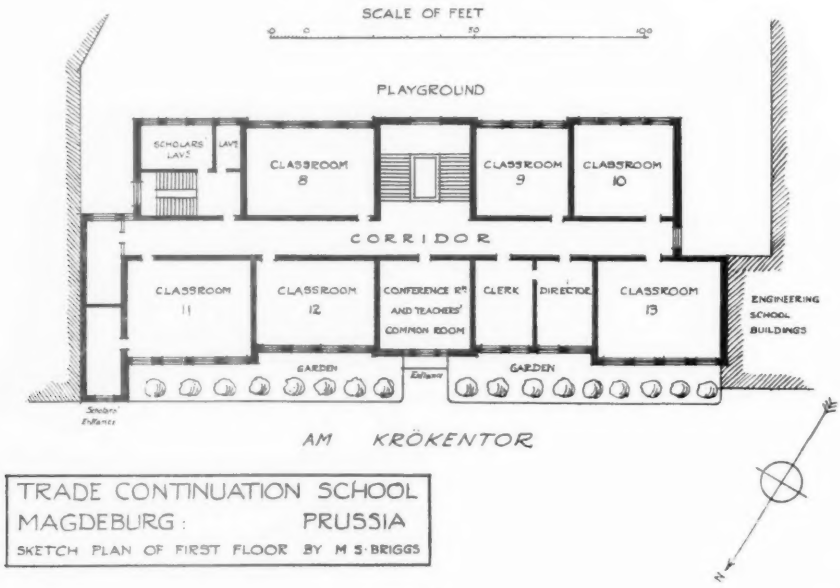

FIG. 12.

My next example, the Trade Continuation School at Strassburg, is a step towards the fully-equipped workshop school (see Figs. 13, 14). It was built in 1909–10 from the designs of the City Architect, Herr Beblo, and cost about £10,500, including the necessary equipment and a certain amount of machinery for the printers' workshop. Here are taught about 1,000 of the total number of 3,000 Continuation scholars in the city, which has a population of over 180,000. The building trades are grouped in a wing of an old Elementary School, the general classes are scattered about the city in various Elementary Schools, and the school for Commercial scholars has been mentioned on a previous page. At this Trade School in the Baldungstrasse, fairly centrally situated, are taught all trades except those connected with building.

The building appeared to me to be the most economically constructed and designed of any that I visited, and as such has a special claim on our attention. This economy is partly explained by the fact that only one trade—the printing industry—has been provided with a workshop, which is marked D on the principal floor plan (Fig. 14). Besides the basement, there are three floors fully utilised for teaching and administrative purposes, and the attic floor is partially occupied. The corridors on each floor are continued into the adjoining buildings of the Strassburg *Handwerkskammer*, which forms one architectural whole with the Trade Continuation School (Fig. 13). The two

rooms for confectioners and waiters are nominally workshops, but the equipment is very simple, the latter having merely a large dining table for demonstrations. There are also 12 classrooms, a studio for drawing, a science classroom, and rooms for the Director and teachers. In the basement are a flat for the caretaker, a workshop for manual training in general, and another workshop for repairs. The exterior is very simply treated with rough-cast and stone dressings, and the internal decorations are severely plain in character.

FIG. 13. TRADE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, STRASSBURG.

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It is generally considered that the working of the Trade Continuation School may be seen at its best in the great city of Munich, with a population of over 630,000. This is undoubtedly because Dr. Kerschensteiner, the Schulrat of the city, has been the pioneer of the movement, and has thereby attained a more than European reputation. From all parts of the world there is a constant stream of educationists to Munich to study his methods. Munich has led the way in the matter of definite vocational teaching and has naturally played a most important part in the development of the workshop-school. The system in vogue does not, however, favour one great central school for all trades, but rather a division of the city into districts, as at Frankfort. The more common trades (such as

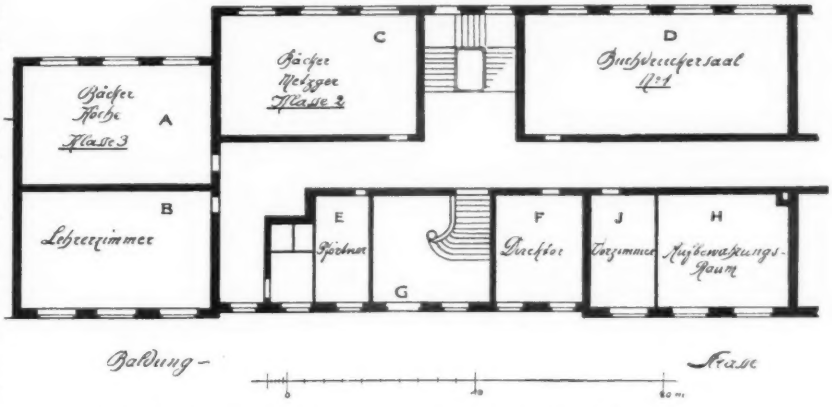

FIG. 14. TRADE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, STRASSBURG: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
A. Confectioners' Classroom. B. Teachers' Room. C. Butchers' Classroom. D. Printers' Workshop. E. Porter. F. Headmaster. G. Entrance Hall. H. Stores. J. Waiting Room.

joiners, engineers, mechanics, bakers, etc.) are taught at several centres, the remainder at one centre only. There are two large buildings solely used by Trade Continuation scholars—*i.e.*, in the Pranckhstrasse and the Liebherrstrasse, which I shall describe in detail shortly—and also four annexes or wings for trade continuation school teaching attached to other school buildings, which will be considered at the end of the present chapter. In addition to these six centres there are numerous scattered classes for minor trades, as well as for the general section and for girls. A very large school is now being erected in Deroystrasse, adjoining the Pranckhstrasse school, at a cost of about £75,000, from the designs of Herr Hans Grässel, one of the city architects. This will eventually supersede several of the smaller centres and will be especially devoted to the various trades connected with building. It will be realised that the dislocation of employers' work caused by apprentices going to school for two half-days a week is increased if the school is situated at a great distance from the scholar's place of employment, so that the problem is to provide local schools for the large trades and central schools for the small trades as well as large trades.

Fig. 15. Trade Continuation School, Strassburg: Detail of Doorway.

The first to be built of the central schools is in the Liebherrstrasse, a somewhat shabby street in a working-class quarter near the river. It was designed by Herr Grässel, and cost £19,750 for building and £7,500 for equipment. At present there are 1,226 scholars on the books. The date is 1903–5 (see Figs. 16 and 17). Five floors, including the basement, are fully utilised, and also a large portion of the attic. In the basement, besides the usual heating and ventilating plant, etc., are two very large workshops for the wood and metal trades respectively, and one slightly smaller for stovemakers, etc. Each has a good teacher's room attached. On the ground floor are workshops for saddlers, upholsterers, bookbinders and glaziers combined, and coopers, with small museums or studies, and apartments for the caretaker. On the first floor are 5 classrooms, the assembly hall, Director's room with waiting room, a conference or committee room, and two rooms for teachers; on the second floor 6 classrooms, a library, and a room for teachers; on the third floor 6 classrooms, a workshop for watchmakers, and a room for teachers; on the top floor (partly in the roof) a science classroom for druggists with a laboratory and dark room attached, two studios for drawing, and a room for teachers. Compared with the examples previously cited, this school shows a great advance in the matter of workshops, but it is antiquated in comparison with later buildings, and the sanitary accommodation—among other features—is out of date. The exterior is now shabby in appearance, partly owing to its surroundings, and the internal court is little better than a backyard. The internal details and decorations lack the refinement and taste of the new schools in Frankfort or Bonn, nor is the lighting adequate. The assembly hall is large and extends to two storeys in height.

The Trade Continuation School in the Pranckhstrasse (Figs. 18–20) was erected in 1905-6 from the designs of Baurat Robert Rehlen, at a cost of £24,800 for the building and about £9,000 for equip-

ment. In 1913 there were 2,628 names on the books, all being Compulsory Continuation scholars. This school is probably the most familiar to English educationists of any in Germany, for it is the one to which every visitor to Munich is taken, and it has been illustrated in a recent English book. Its handsome exterior in stone, rough-cast, and red tiles (Fig. 18), and its well-equipped workrooms have earned for it this exceptional notoriety. It is divided into two sections for purposes of organisation, one including what are called the " graphic " industries (*e.g.*, printing, bookbinding, lithography, etc.), the other a variety of trades requiring elaborate machinery and equipment.

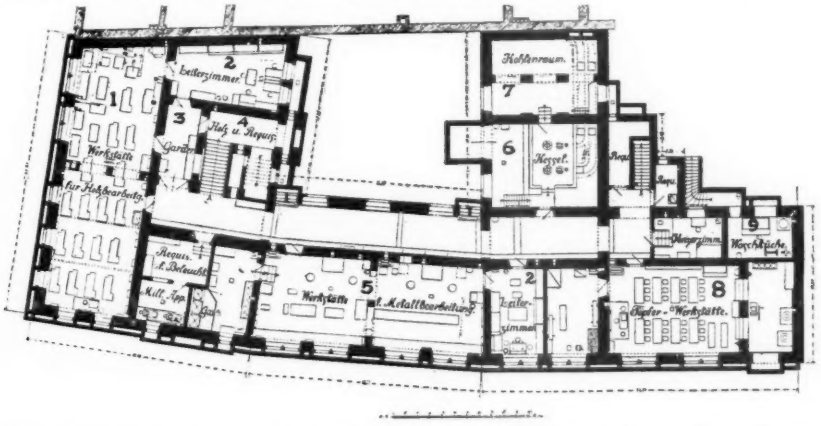

FIG. 16. TRADE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, LIEBHERRSTRASSE, MUNICH: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
1. Wood Workshop. 2. Teacher's Room. 3. Cloaks. 4. Wool Store. 5. Metal Workshop. 6. Boilers. 7. Coal. 8. Potters' Workshop 9. Wash-house.

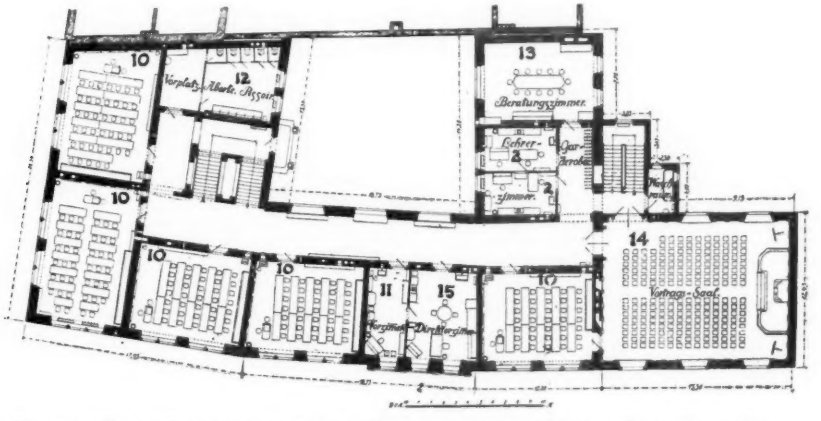

FIG. 17. TRADE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, LIEBHERRSTRASSE, MUNICH: FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
2. Teachers' Room. 10. Classroom. 11. Waiting Room. 12. Lavatories. 13. Teachers' Common Room. 14. Assembly Hall. 15. Headmaster's Study.

The whole of the six floors, including basement and roof, are fully utilised. The plan of the building is unusually simple, forming a rectangular block 185 ft. by 66 ft., divided by a central corridor into two equal portions. The only projection is the large gable on the south, but there is a long engineering workshop on the north at basement level and a cycle house in the playground at ground-level. The playground, by the way, belongs to an adjoining elementary school, and is fenced off from the Continuation School yard (see Fig. 19).

In the basement, besides the usual heating and ventilating plant, lavatories, and various store-rooms, are the workshops for the metal trades. The engine-room or machine-room on the north is unusually large, being 100 ft. by 14 ft., with a teachers' room attached. Fourteen students can work here simultaneously, and there are 10 machines of various kinds. Adjoining this room, but in the main building, is the mechanics' workshop, 65 ft. by 23 ft., accommodating 15 students, and at the south-west angle of the building is a foundry for 12 students. Another large workshop on this floor, also 65 ft. by 23 ft., is devoted to what the Germans call by the convenient name of "installations" (*e.g.*, installations of gas, electric light, plumbing, hot water, etc.). On the ground floor is a slightly larger workshop for joiners and woodworkers generally, for 16 students. Both this room and the mechanics'

Fig. 18. Pranckhstrasse, Munich.

room have excellent collections of models, and specimens of material in separate rooms which are practically departmental museums. This floor also contains a workshop for sculptors and plasterers, a lecture room for physics with laboratory, etc., attached, a room for teachers, and apartments for the caretaker.

On the first floor are a large assembly hall, a directors' room with waiting-room and clerks' office, a library for the staff and another for the scholars, a room for teachers, and 4 class-rooms.

On the second floor are a chemical laboratory with preparation room and 5 class-rooms. On the third floor are workrooms for lithographers, tinsmiths, and saddlers, a large studio for drawing, and 4 classrooms. The top floor, in the roof, is occupied by workrooms for the printing and photographic

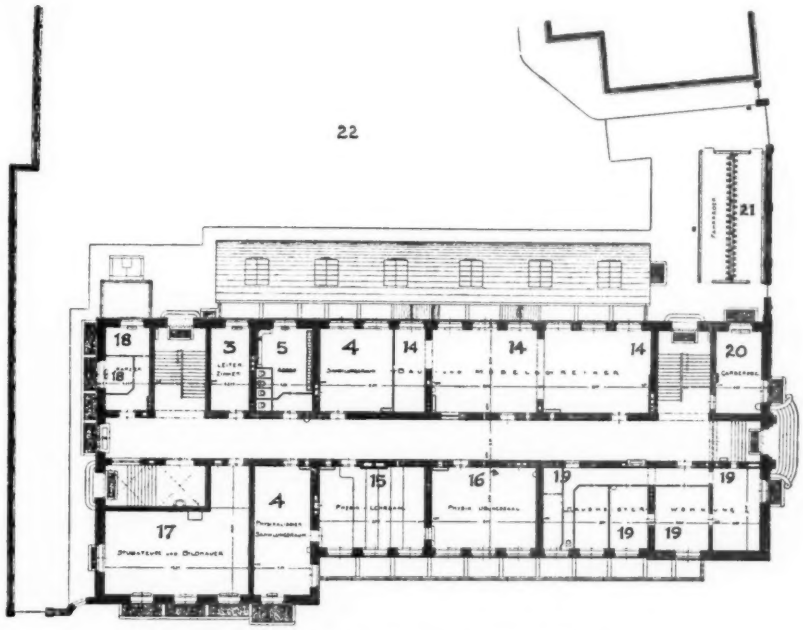

FIG. 19. PRANCKHSTRASSE, MUNICH: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

3. Teacher's Room. 4. Pattern Room. 5. Lavatories. 14. Wood Workshop. 15. Physics Lecture Theatre. 16. Physical Laboratory. 17. Plasterers and Painters. 18. Punishment Cells. 19. Caretaker's Flat. 20. Cloaks. 21. Cycles. 22. Yard.

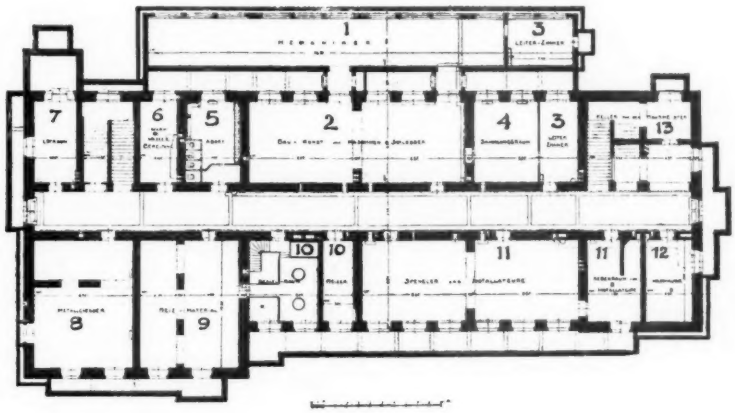

FIG. 20. PRANCKHSTRASSE, MUNICH: BASEMENT PLAN.

1. Machine Room. 2. Metal Workshop (for Smiths). 3. Teacher's Room. 4. Pattern Room. 5. Lavatories. 6. Hot Water Apparatus. 7. Ventilating Plant. 8. Founders' Workshop. 9. Fuel. 10. Boilers. 11. Heating Apparatus. 12. Plumbers' and Installations " Workshop. 13. Wash-house.

trades. The three printing rooms each accommodate 15 students, and contain among other appliances a hand press, two electric presses, and a paper-cutting machine. Each classroom accommodates 35 students and measures 29 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft.

The building is very simply decorated throughout, and one notices the absence of glazed tiling and faïence, so usual in the most modern schools. But from the point of view of general design and equipment it must have profoundly influenced all succeeding Trade Continuation Schools.

The smaller district schools in Munich will be described shortly, and the Commercial Continuation School in Rosenthal has already been mentioned.

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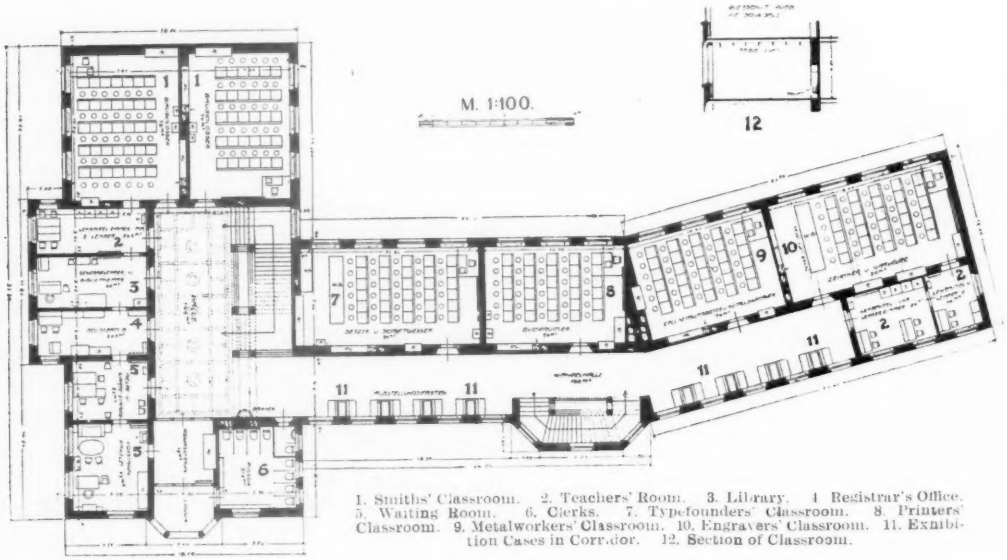
The Trade Continuation School at Stuttgart (Figs. 21 to 23) was erected in 1910-11, and is situated in Weimarstrasse. Unlike the eight new buildings already described in detail, it was designed by an architect in private practice, Herr Willy Graf, who was successful in a competition limited to Stuttgart architects. The cost of the building was about £25,000, and of the equipment about £3,000. There are 2,159 Compulsory Continuation scholars now on the books, but the school is also used by a large number of voluntary students who attend in the evenings. The plan is simple and economical. All the five floors are fully utilised, and there is no basement. The long projecting wing at the back, with north and south light, has the former aspect reserved for a suite of classrooms the south side being occupied by a wide corridor with alcoves formed by a series of exhibition cases. The latter feature, already mentioned in connection with the Bruchsal school, has in this case actually been made an architectural element in the design (see fig. 23), and opens up new possibilities. Its importance from an educational point of view cannot be exaggerated. A reference to the plan, which is of necessity more detailed than my own sketch-plans of other schools, shows the great thickness of wall required to permit of ventilating flues, and also the way in which that thickness is utilised for cloak-cupboards, etc.

On the ground floor are 3 workshops for the metal trades, 1 for modellers, the heating and ventilating plant, a wash-kitchen, and a cycle-room. On the first floor are 2 workshops for mechanics, 2 for art metal workers, 1 for electrical workers, and 1 for sculptors, 5 small rooms for teachers, and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1. Smiths' Classroom. 2. Teachers' Room. 3. Library. 4. Registrar's Office. 5. Waiting Room. 6. Clerks. 7. Typefounders' Classroom. 8. Printers' Classroom. 9. Metalworkers' Classroom. 10. Engravers' Classroom. 11. Exhibition Cases in Corridor. 12. Section of Classroom.

FIG. 21. TRADES SCHOOL, STUTTGART: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

apartments for the caretaker. On the second floor are 3 classrooms for mechanics, 1 for "fine" mechanics, 1 for joiners, 1 for piano and organ builders, 3 administrative rooms, 3 small rooms for teachers, and a library. On the third floor are classrooms for upholsterers, compositors, printers, bookbinders, saddlers, 4 small rooms for teachers, a scholars' library and reading room, and a studio for general drawing. On the fourth floor, which is partly in the roof, are 2 large studios for painters and decorators, a top-lit studio for lithographers, another for electrical workers, a large science room with preparation rooms attached, and 1 small room for teachers.

Other features of the plan are the spacious and almost extravagant staircase and the lavatories, approached through an open lobby or loggia, which is, however, made far too prominent on the exterior (see Fig. 22).

FIG. 22. TRADES SCHOOL, STUTTGART.

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At Chemnitz in Saxony, a rapidly increasing city with a population of 300,000, a new Trade Continuation School (Figs. 24 and 25) has recently been built for the following trades, amongst others: upholsterers, decorators, shoemakers, weavers, confectioners, sculptors, photographers, painters, bookbinders, printers, joiners, watchmakers, smiths, carriage-builders, mechanics, engineers, and metal-workers generally. The number of these scholars amounts to about 4,200 at the present time. The remaining scholars in the Trade section and the whole of those in the Commercial section meet in the old building previously mentioned.

The new school was completed in 1912 from the designs of the City Architect at a cost of £29,000, including equipment, and is situated in the Promenadenstrasse. The plan is simple, but not very economical, and the external design is very attractive. Between this building and a large Realschule adjoining is a pleasant little public garden. The surroundings in general do not suggest a large industrial city. Reinforced concrete is largely used in the construction—*e.g.*, in

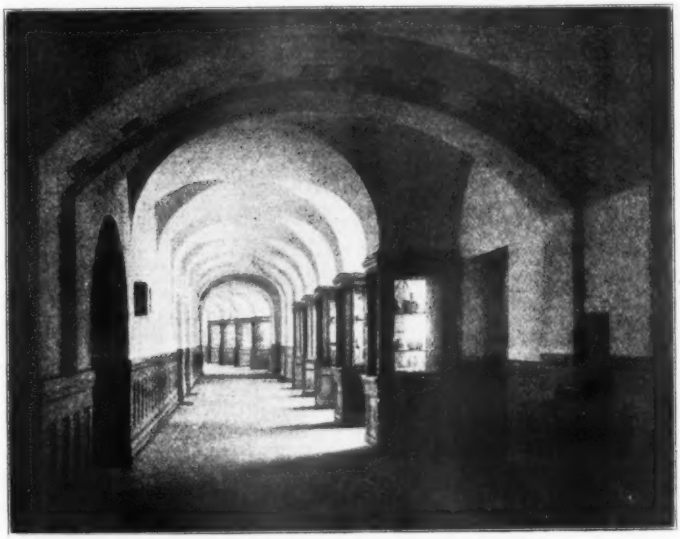

FIG. 23. TRADES SCHOOL, STUTIGART: EXHIBITION CORRIDOR.

floors, staircases, and the sides of the mansard roof. The total accommodation comprises 10 classrooms, 2 studios for freehand drawing, 10 rooms for technical drawing, 11 trade workshops, and 10 small rooms for teachers and for the storage of models, also rooms for the Director and his clerks, common room for teachers, apartments for two caretakers in the basement, and cycle-room, heating

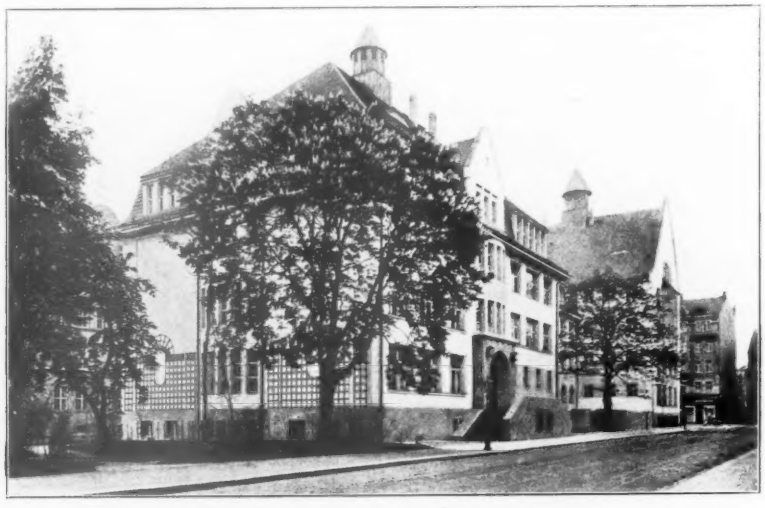

Fig. 24. Trade Continuation School, Chemnitz.

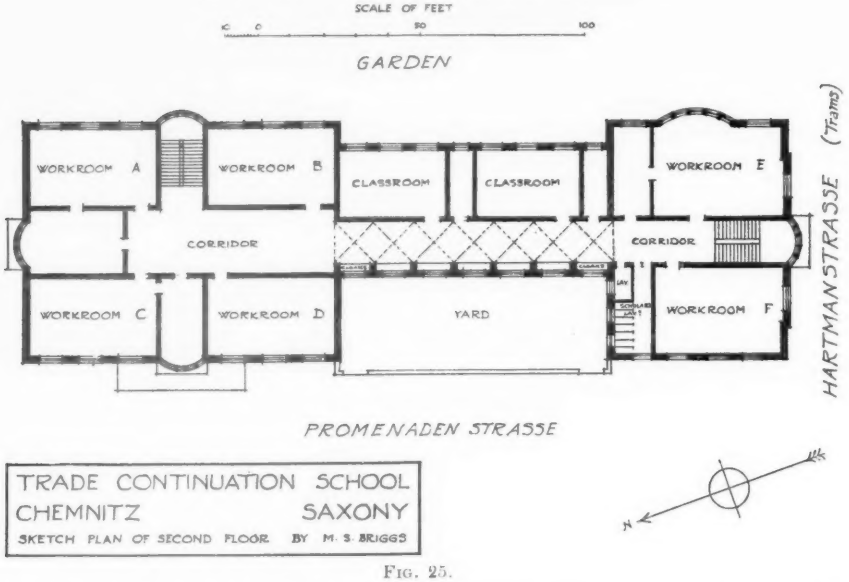

Fig. 25.

and ventilating plant, etc., in the basement. The classrooms generally measure 33 ft. by 19 ft. 8 in., the drawing classrooms 40 ft. by 23 ft., and the standard height of rooms is 13 ft. There is a science classroom fitted as a lecture-theatre. Throughout the building the equipment is admirable, and many novel appliances are to be seen.

The use of the Trade School at Dortmund in Westphalia (Figs. 26, 27) is by no means confined to Compulsory Continuation scholars, though they constitute the majority of the students. Out of 3,400 names on the books at the present time 600 are voluntary trade and art students of an advanced type and of both sexes, the remainder being boys in the Continuation classes. The present building in the Brugmannstrasse was completed in 1910 from the designs of Baurat Küllrig at a cost of about £51,000, but owing to the very rapid growth of the city, with a population of 241,000, a much larger scheme has become necessary. The Continuation scholars are to be transferred from the present school to a new building now in course of erection. The latter only forms part of a huge block of educational buildings which is expected to cost £175,000 (exclusive of the existing Trade School), and will also include a Realschule, a Mittelschule, and a Commercial School. It is a common practice in Germany to group schools of various types on one large site, which certainly tends to produce a good effect architectually. When the new buildings are completed the present Trade School will be occupied

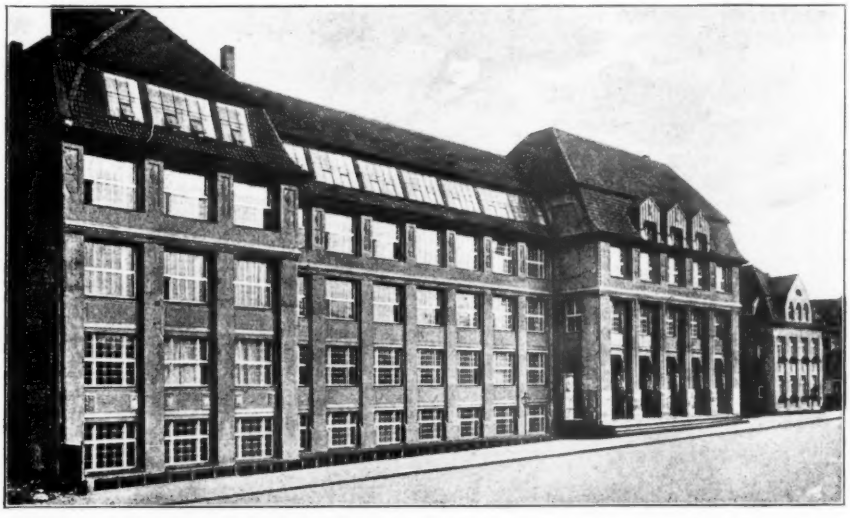

FIG. 26. TRADE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, DORTMUND, WESTPHALIA.

by voluntary students only. The plan is unusual, the workshops being built out in a long wing in the playground, whereby a good north light is obtained. A detached house for the Director occupies the south-west angle of the site, and is connected with the Director's study on the second floor by means of a small bridge. In the playground is installed gymnastic apparatus. On the ground floor, besides baths, lavatories, heating and ventilating plant, etc., are 7 workshops for mechanics, metal-workers, and waggon-builders; for furniture makers; for bricklayers and masons; for painters; for modellers; for wood carvers; and for stone carvers. On the first floor are 2 large workshops for wood workers (joiners, carriage builders, etc.), 1 drawing classroom for joiners, 1 classroom for the building trades, 1 drawing classroom for building trades, 1 general drawing-classroom, 1 classroom for electrical workers and 2 workrooms for "installations," also apartments for a caretaker, and for the heating-apparatus attendant on a mezzanine floor above. On the second floor are a suite of 6 administrative rooms, including a library; 1 workroom each for saddlers, for the tailors and clothing trades, for bookbinders; 1 classroom for building trades; 1 drawing classroom each for metal-workers and mechanics; for the building trades; and a general drawing classroom.

On the third and fourth floors, which do not extend over the east wing containing the workshops, are a large assembly hall, an exhibition room adjoining, 1 workroom each for photographers and

for the book-production trades; 1 drawing classroom each for plant drawing, for figure drawing, and for decorative drawing; a chemical laboratory; a lecture theatre for physics and chemistry; and 11 small studios for decorators. In all, 42 rooms are provided for teaching purposes.

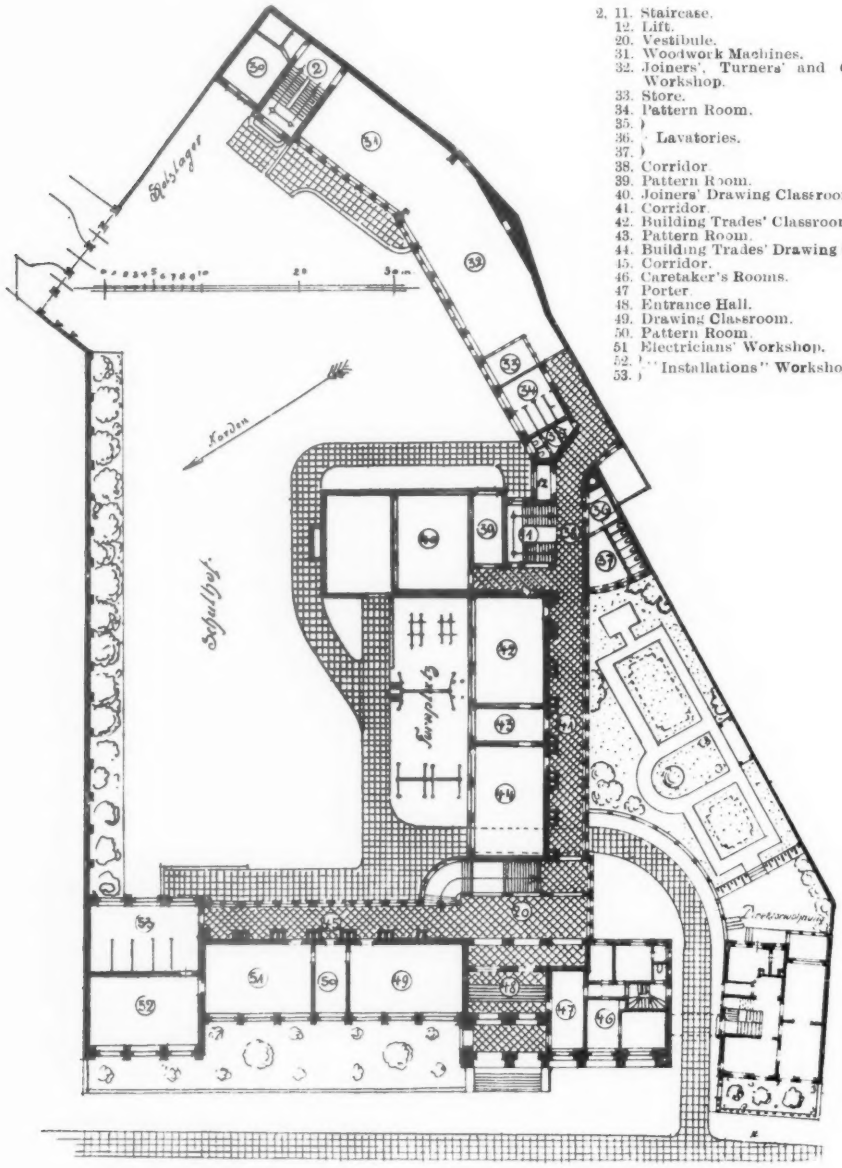

Fig. 27. Trade Continuation School, Dortmund, Westphalia: Ground Floor Plan.

The elevations externally are finished in rough-cast with stone dressings, and the roof is covered with pantiles. The building has suffered from the coal-laden atmosphere and appears somewhat dingy,

but is certainly one of the best schools of the kind in the country. Concrete has been extensively used in the internal construction.

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The most recent school which I visited in Germany was that at Karlsruhe (Figs. 28, 29), which has not yet been formally opened and was not completed when I saw it in April, 1914. The building was, however, practically finished and joinery was being fixed. Like the fine school at Stuttgart, this school was designed by an architect in private practice and won in a competition limited to those practising in the city. Like the Stuttgart school, too, its use is not limited to compulsory Continuation scholars. The architect is Professor Beck, the cost £75,000, exclusive of equipment, and the number of scholars accommodated at one time is said to be 1,300. The cramped and irregular nature of the site has enabled the architect to display some skill in planning. At the outset it was intended to provide both Commercial and Trade sections within the building, and this fact explains the principle of the plan. Towards Adlerstrasse are arranged the suite of administrative rooms on the first floor, with the principal entrance through a spacious vestibule to a broad staircase. Towards the north is arranged a fine row of classrooms, all magnificently lit, separated by small rooms for study. Each of these little rooms projects externally as a huge pilaster, and between the bases of these pilasters are placed the areas lighting the workshops in the basement. On the south it was intended to place the Commercial Continuation School, with its own staircase, lavatories, etc., as shown on the plan. But the subsequent decision of the authorities to utilise the new building for trade classes only and to transfer all the Commercial classes to the old Trade School has destroyed the *raison d'être* of this feature. It is a broad and simple design, and, moreover, singularly economical in many respects. Externally the elevations perhaps err on the side of severity, but are of a refined and academic character well suited to their purpose, and are faced with a light-coloured stone.

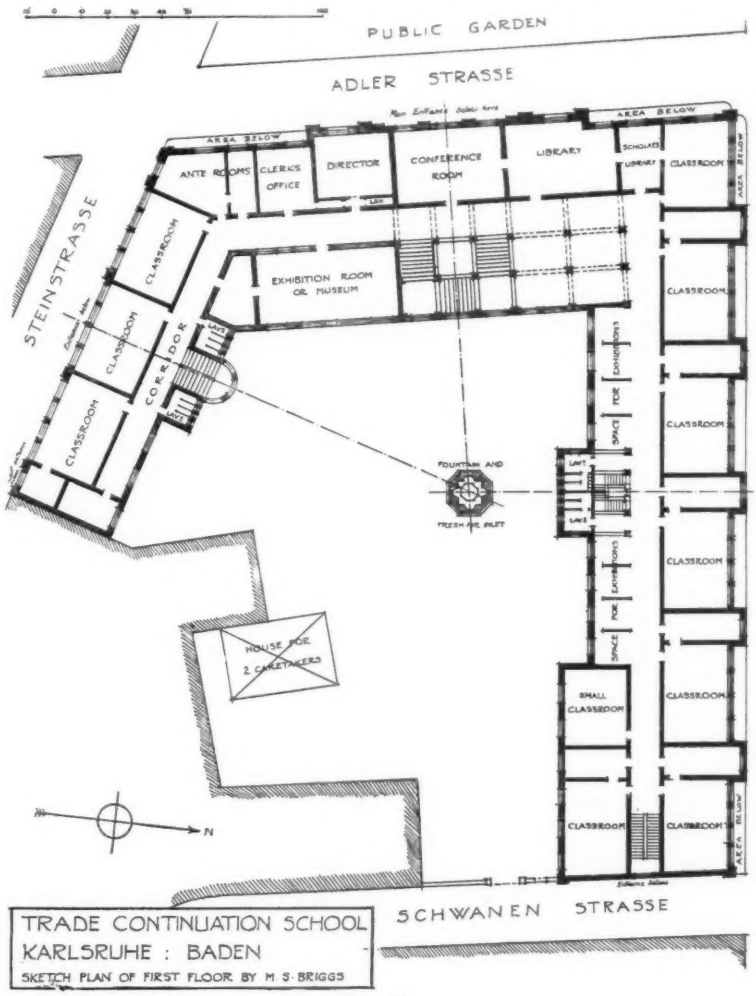

FIG. 28.

The basement contains the heating and ventilating plant, a cycle room, a gymnasium, a bath, and a long range of workshops on the north. The ground floor is chiefly occupied by classrooms, except for the central entrance-hall on the west. The first floor, as shown on the plan, is also devoted to classrooms, but contains in addition the administrative rooms as well as a library and a museum. On the second floor the chemistry rooms occupy the south front, the electrical room the south-west angle, the physics lecture-theatre and laboratory, the space above the exhibition room, and a large lecture-room the central position on the west. The remainder of the second floor consists of classrooms as before. On the third floor are a number of rooms for drawing, photographic studios and workrooms, and rooms for nature-study. In the roof over the west wing is the carpenter's workshop. The height from floor to floor of the various storeys is 14 feet 7 inches.

In the courtyard is a dwelling-house for two caretakers and their families, with a joint laundry in

Fig. 29. Trade Continuation School, Karlsruhe.

the basement. The feature in the centre of the courtyard is apparently a small *tempietto* standing in a fountain, but in reality it serves the purpose of a fresh-air inlet for the ventilating system.

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The most elaborately equipped Trade Continuation Schools that I visited were, however, not in Germany but in Austria, where very similar conditions to those of Germany obtain in regard to the system of education. In the little manufacturing town of Aussig, in Northern Bohemia, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Elbe, with a rapidly-increasing population of about 40,000, a school was built in 1908–10 for those engaged in the metal-trades (see Figs. 30 and 31). Here are taught shipwrights, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, tinsmiths, mechanics, file-cutters, fitters, grinders, founders, pattern-makers, gas-fitters, electricians, opticians and watchmakers. The remaining Trade scholars are taught in an old Elementary School, and there is also a Commercial School for the Commercial scholars.

The new school is also used by more advanced students, there being about 80 of these as compared with 400 Continuation scholars, and it is quite full. In fact an extension has been projected. The plans were prepared by Herr Leobner, an architect in the service of the Austrian Government at Vienna, but

2. Teacher's Room. 2a. Porter 4a. Physical and Electrical Classroom. 10. Lift. 11. Museum for Physics and Electricity. 12 Electrical Laboratory. 13. Cloaks. 15. Photometry. 16 Photography. 17. Chemical Laboratory. 17a. Chemical Room. 18. Store for Drawing-boards.

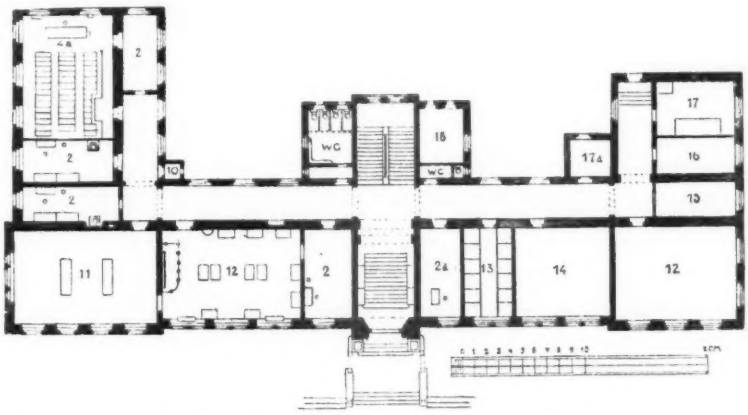

FIG. 30. TRADE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, AUSSIG, BOHEMIA: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

A. Boiler House. B. Boatbuilding Workshop. C. Store. D. Motors. E. Pattern-makers' Workshop. F. Pattern Room. G. Smiths' Workshop, etc. H. Engine Room. I. Foundry. J. Coke. K. Sand. L. Porter. M. Wash-house. N. Cloaks. O. Baths. P. Coal and Iron. Q. Lacquering. R. Plating. S. Oil Store. T. Instructor. U. Tool Store. V. Workshop Instructor. W. Assistant Caretaker. X. Finished Work. Y. Instructor. Z. Caretaker's Rooms.

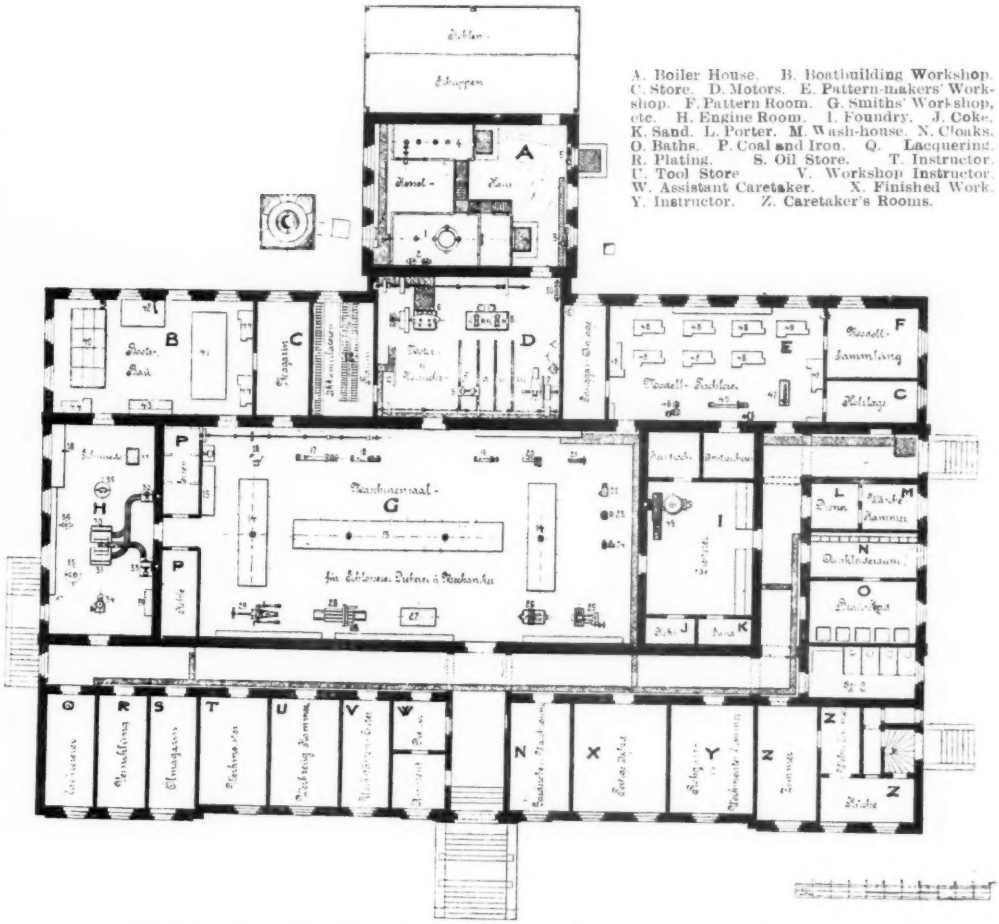

FIG. 31. TRADE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, AUSSIG, BOHEMIA: PLAN OF WORKSHOPS.

for the external elevation a local architect was employed by the municipality. The cost of the building amounted to £27,100, and the equipment, which is still not quite complete, has amounted to £6,250 to date.

The buildings form three distinct blocks, one being the Director's house, a comfortable detached villa. The others are devoted to theatrical and to practical teaching respectively. The former is four storeys high, including the basement, which is partly above ground-level owing to the steep slope of the site. In the basement is one classroom, a drawing-floor for shipwrights, a teachers' room, various cellars and apartments for the caretaker. On the ground floor are two laboratories, a museum, a science classroom, a small chemical laboratory with preparation rooms, etc. On the first floor are 4 classrooms, an engineering museum, 3 small teachers' rooms, a small room for interviewing parents, etc., and various administrative rooms. On the second floor are 5 classrooms, a shipbuilding museum, 1 small teacher's room, a scholars' library, and a teachers' library. This school is fitted with modern cloakrooms and lavatories and has a small service lift.

The workshop building is one storey high, and its arrangement is best understood by a reference to the plan (Fig. 31). The outside dimensions are 155 feet by 100 feet, plus a projecting boiler house. The construction is entirely of reinforced concrete. The tall chimney adjoining is about 100 feet high. A machine room or engine room, 90 feet by 40 feet by 16 feet 6 inches high, occupies the central position, with a smith's room at one end and a foundry at the other. On the north are workshops for shipbuilders, electricians, and patternmakers. On the south are 14 small rooms for storage and administrative purposes. On the east are baths, w.c.'s, cloakrooms, etc.

From the above facts it will be realised that the Aussig School is, comparatively, very expensive, and it must be borne in mind that it only contains students of engineering and the allied trades. The equipment throughout is admirable, and reflects great credit on Herr Reimoser, the Director, to whom I owe the plans accompanying this description.

Fig. 32. Central Trade Continuation School, Vienna. West and South Fronts.

(To be continued.)

9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., *25th September* 1915.

CHRONICLE.

R.I.B.A. Record of Honour: Sixteenth List.

Killed in Action.

PULLIN, HENRY CHARLES [*Licentiate*], Rifle Brigade: until recently stated to be missing, but now reported to have been killed in action on 26th April. Aged 46 years.

Mr. Pullin served a four-years' term of articles with Mr. F. Pd Wade [*F.*], and remained in his office as assistant for six years. He afterwards assisted other architects, chiefly in London and Brighton, and did competition and other small works on his own account.

Wounded.

KIRK, ALBERT E. [*F.*], Lieut.-Colonel commanding 7th Bn. West Yorks Regiment. Wounded in the trenches in France on 28th August. In hospital in London and progressing favourably.

GRELLIER, CECIL [*Student*], 2nd Lieut., 10th Bn Hampshire Regiment. Wounded in Gallipoli on 10th August. In hospital at Alexandria and progressing favourably.

RIDLEY, BASIL WHITE [*Student*], Captain, 7th South Lancashire Regiment. Wounded in the trenches in Flanders on 3rd September. Now in England and going on well.

RIDLEY, GEOFFREY WILLIAM [*A.*], Lieut., 4th Royal Sussex Regiment (brother of Capt. B. W. Ridley above mentioned). Wounded in the Dardanelles on 15th August, and sent home. Recovering, and hopes to return to the Front very shortly.

PITE, ROBERT WILLIAM [*Student*], Lance-Corp., R.E. (son of Mr. W. A. Pite [*F.*]. Seriously wounded in Gallipoli on 7th August. In hospital at Cairo

Died on Service.

DICKEN, ALDERSEY [*Licentiate*], Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R. Drake Battalion. Died 12th September.

Newly enlisted in the Army or Navy.

The following is the Sixteenth List of Members, Licentiates, and Students who have joined H.M. Forces for the period of the War, the total to date being 45 Fellows, 334 Associates, 165 Licentiates, and 212 Students:

FELLOW.

Sladdin, T. A.: Lieut., Army Service Corps.

ASSOCIATES.

Beare, Josias C.: 2nd Lieut., Hants (Fortress) R.E.
Cole, L. E.: 2nd Lieut., 11th Bn. King's Own Yorkshire L.I.
Cope, G. A.: 2nd Lieut., Cornwall R.G.A.
Fitzgerald, G.E.: Natal Light Horse.
Ingram, T. F.: Army Service Corps, M.T.
Myer, Val.: Adjutant, R.E.
Smith, Frank W.: 2nd Lieut., 3/2 Wessex R.E.
Stubbs, E. W.: R.A.M.C. (T.).
Waghorn, Stanley: Sub-Lieut., R.N.R.

LICENTIATES.

Chaikin, Benjamin: 2nd London Sanitary Coy.
Chalmers, Frank R.: 2nd London Sanitary Coy.
Cran, John, Jr.: Active Service, German S.-W. Africa.
Newton, Percy G.: Royal Engineers.

STUDENTS.

Gray, G. H.: 2nd Lieut., R.E.
Lister, H. A.: R.A.M.C.
Willan, W. S.: R.N.A.S.

Honours, Promotions, and Appointments.

Major H. Phillips Fletcher [*F.*], of the Middlesex Hussars, brother and partner of Mr. Banister Fletcher [*F.*], has been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* upon the recommendation of Admiral Dartige Fournet, of the French Mediterranean Squadron. Major Fletcher was specially lent to the *Aviation Maritime* as Military Observer, and for the last four months has been employed making aerial reconnaissances of Turkish positions from the coast, and dropping bombs on munition factories in Asia Minor, Syria and Arabia. His services are mentioned as follows in the Admiral's *Ordre du Jour*:—

"Le Vice-Amiral commandant la 3me escadre porte à l'ordre du jour de l'escadre—

"Le Major H. Phillips Fletcher, Middlesex Hussars (1st County of London Yeomanry), et le Lieutenant de Vaisseau Destrem, pilote aviateur, pour le sang-froid, le calme et les qualités professionnelles dont ils ont fait preuves au cours de diverses reconnaissances, et notamment de l'action dirigée contre le Pont de Chikaldéré le 20 Août, et au-dessus de Beyrouth, Aley et Aire Sogar, le 21 Août, pendant lesquelles ils ont été en butte au feu de l'infanterie et des mitrailleuses ennemies, dont les balles ont atteint leur appareil.

(Signed) "L. DARTIGE DE FOURNET."

Professor Eugène Bourdon, Director of the Glasgow School of Architecture, and now serving as Captain on the Staff of the French Army, was gazetted on the 4th August last as a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The following promotions and appointments have been gazetted:—

Godman, Capt. C. R. B. [*Licentiate*], to Major, 4th Royal Sussex Regt.
Hillyer, Lieut. W. H. [*S.*], to Capt., R.E.
Searle, Lieut. Sydney [*A.*], to Lieut.-Commander, R.N.V.R.
Phipp, R. A. Hyatt [*A.*], Lieut., King's Own R. Lancaster Regt.
Coleridge, P. H. [*S.*], Lieut., 16th Sherwood Foresters.
Webster, Sergt. Frank C. [*A.*], Lieut., Army Ordnance Dept.
Coleridge, J. D. [*Licentiate*], Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R.
Charlewood, G. E. [*S.*], 2nd Lieut., 4th Northumberland Fusiliers.
Godwin, W. Hubert [*A.*], 2nd Lieut., R.E.
Grellier, Cecil [*S.*], 2nd Lieut., 10th Hampshire Regt.
Norris, Leslie A. [*S.*], 2nd Lieut., R.E.
Wheeler, C. W. F. [*A.*], 2nd Lieut., Army Service Corps.

Dr. Thomas Ashby, Director of the British School at Rome, is serving with the British Ambulance Unit organised for service in Italy by the British Red Cross Society. The Unit, which consists of 55 officers and men, with 20 ambulances and five other cars, crossed the Channel last month, and travelled by road through France and across the Alps to Turin.

R.I.B.A. Sessional Papers, 1915-16.

The programme for the forthcoming Session of the Royal Institute includes the reading of the following Papers :

Nov. 15.—" A Ministry for Architecture and the Ministry of Architecture," by Professor W. R. Lethaby [*F.*].
Dec. 13.—" A War Hospital in France," by T. E. Eccles [*F.*].
Jan. 17.—" The Housing of the Labouring Classes," by Barry Parker [*F.*].
Feb. 14.—" The Work of Philip Webb," by W. Curtis Green [*F.*].
Mar. 13.—" Stucco : Its Uses and Abuses in the External Treatment of Buildings," by Edward Warren, F.S.A. [*F.*].
Mar. 27.—" A Building Act for London," by H. D. Searles-Wood [*F.*].
Apr. 10.—" Decori Urbium," by Professor A. Beresford Pite [*F.*].
May 15 : " English Domestic Architecture from 1780," by A. E. Richardson [*F.*]

Council Appointments to Standing Committees.

The following appointments to the four Standing Committees have been made by the Council under By-Law 51 :

ART.—H. P. Burke Downing [*F.*] ; Harry Redfern [*F.*] ; Harry Sirr [*F.*] ; Raymond Unwin [*F.*] ; W. A. Webb [*A.*].

LITERATURE.—H. G. Ibberson [*F.*] ; A. R. Jemmett [*F.*] ; Herbert A. Satchell [*F.*] ; H. H. Wigglesworth [*F.*] ; C. E. Sayer [*A.*].

PRACTICE.—W. G. Hunt [*F.*] ; Alan E. Munby [*F.*] ; Sydney Perks, F.S.A. [*F.*] ; W. Gillbee Scott [*F.*] ; W. Henry White [*F.*].

SCIENCE.—Ernest Flint [*F.*] ; Osborn C. Hills [*F.*] ; N. O. Searle [*A.*] ; C. E. Varndell [*A.*] ; Herbert A. Welch [*A.*].

The War Office and Architects' Services.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. G. A. TOUCHE, Member for North Islington, asked the Under-Secretary for War if in January of this year, on its being known that men were wanted for hut work in France, the War Office were reminded of the offer of the services of the architectural profession made through the Royal Institute of British Architects in September 1914, and how many men nominated by the Institute or its President were thereupon appointed to work in France. Mr. Touche also wished to know (*a*) If the offer of the services of architects made through the President of the Institute in May 1915, which it was stated the War Office had not availed themselves of because the greater part of the work was then finished, was supplementary to previous offers, and was submitted after hearing that many huts had been badly placed and badly built, with the hope of preventing anything of the kind in the future : (*b*) If a formal offer of the services of the architectural profession was received through the R.I.B.A. in September 1914, and if any steps were taken by the War Office at that time to avail themselves of the services of competent men so offered ; (*c*) If in October 1914, or shortly afterwards, the names of about 50 men, selected with great care as suitable for supervising certain military works then under consideration, were submitted to the War Office by or on behalf of the R.I.B.A., and whether the services of any, and if so how many, of these skilled men were thereupon utilised ; (*d*) If the Under-Secretary for War would state the total number of men whose services had been employed by the War Office arising out of the original and subsequent offers of the R.I.B.A. to supply competent men for every kind of work connected with the profession.

Mr. TENNANT replied : Offers were made by architects, and names of gentlemen selected by the Royal Institute of British Architects were submitted to the War Office in November, but for the building of the large hutted camps in the British Isles and for work in France civil engineers rather than architects were needed. The huts in all cases followed typical plans, prepared by the already existing technical staff at the War Office, copies being distributed to various local officers. There was consequently comparatively small scope for designing. But the local problems of water supply, sewerage, lighting, etc., which varied in every case and were in some cases of great magnitude, were such as appertain to the engineering profession, and experts in these branches were engaged in various places to supplement the technical staff at headquarters and in various commands. About ten gentlemen who were members of the R.I.B.A. were so appointed, as far as can be traced, but none of these were in the list submitted in November by the Institute. As far as the quality of the hutted camps is concerned, the Army Council invited the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers to appoint a committee of inspection. This was done, and a strong voluntary committee, with the President as chairman, visited all the large camps in the early part of this year, while they were still under construction. They dealt with design, construction, materials and adaptation to sites, though not with any purely military questions, and the views they expressed supported the action taken by the War Office generally in respect of the gigantic task with which they were confronted last year. As far as the R.I.B.A. is concerned, it may be said that, having regard to the requirements of the public service, and the enormous number of offers received from other institutions and individuals, the Institute received a due share of attention and of appointments.

British Institutions and Alien Enemy Members.

The Council of the Iron and Steel Institute, with a view to the avoidance of possible future difficulties, are proposing the adoption of a new by-law for their Institute as follows : " In the event of a state of war existing between Great Britain and any other country or State, all members, honorary members, and honorary vice-presidents who shall be subjects of such enemy country or State shall forthwith cease to be members, honorary members, or honorary vice-presidents of the Institute, but they may, if the Council thinks fit, be reinstated after the termination of the war."

Herr Stübben on Germany's "Natural War Objects."

Dr. Hermann Stübben, the Berlin architect—a member of the Comité Permanent International des Architectes, well-known in connection with the meetings of the International Congresses of Architects, and one of the Corresponding Members of the Institute whose names the Council have decided to delete from the R.I.B.A. KALENDAR—writing on Germany's war aims in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, says :—

> For the securing of the western frontier Belgium and Northern France come first for our consideration. Apart from certain rectifications of the frontier, there can be no question of annexing them. A military control by Germany over the conquered fortresses and the Flemish coast will be perfectly compatible with the inner independence of Belgium; but France, in order to get her territories back, will have to pay a heavy indemnity in money and colonies. The strategical improvement of the Austro-Italian and Hungaro-Serbian frontiers will also be necessary. In addition, the punishment of Italy for her unparalleled faithlessness, and of Serbia for the Serajevo murders, form also natural war objects. As for England, she is secure behind the backs of her Allies, but in any case what we shall exact from her—the return of the German colonies, the freedom of the seas, so far at least as the indemnity of private property at sea is concerned, and, lastly, a war indemnity of many millions—will not be dangerous to the national existence of the British Empire.

R.I.B.A. Belgian Architectural Records Sub-Committee: Interim Report.

The Belgian Architectural Records Sub-Committee appointed by the Literature Standing Committee on the 25th February have held six meetings. In response to the appeal made in the Press by the R.I.B.A. President for gifts of records and illustrations of Belgian architecture, the gifts indicated below have been accepted by the Committee and received to date :—

1. Mr. ERNEST SWAIN (Chorley Wood):
   "Flemish Relics," by F. G. Stephens (1866).
   "Belgium," by Emerson Tennent (1844).
   26 photos of Malines, Ghent, Bruges, Brussels, Antwerp.
   19 prints of Bruges, Ypres, Audenarde, Namur, Antwerp, Brussels and Malines.
2. Miss M. C. WHITE (Sevenoaks):
   Plan of Antwerp, 2 view books.
   Catalogue of Wiertz Museum, Brussels (1891).
3. Mrs. SIDNEY BALL (Oxford):
   Wild's "Etchings in Belgium" (2nd series, 1836).
4. Mr. M. T. G. WRIGLEY (Spitalfields):
   4 prints of Waterloo and Brussels.
5. Mrs. SHIELLS (Harrow):
   14 small photos of Antwerp, Malines and Brussels.
6. Mr. WM. WOODWARD, F.R.I.B.A.:
   91 mounted photographs of Antwerp, Audenarde, Bruges, Brussels, Louvain, Malines, Ostend and Tournai.
7. Mr. FREDK. ROGERS (New Cross):
   "Holland and Belgium," by Van Kampen (N.D.).
8. Miss OKEY (Hendon):
   Print of Tower of Cathedral, Malines.
9. Mr. W. H. WILLIAMSON (Cricklewood):
   5 small photographs of Furnes and La Panne.
10. Mr. T. WALTER SMITH (Bushey Heath):
    Photo of painting of Liége by Van Hove.
11. Mr. C. E. GRITTON:
    Baedeker's "Belgium" (1894) and "Northern France" (1899).
12. Miss VIOLET BARWELL (Bristol):
    4 photographs of Liége and Brussels.
13. Mr. A. T. ROBERTSON (Cricklewood):
    4 small photographs of Bruges and Ypres.
14. Miss M. CALDELEUGH (Durham):
    Print of Antwerp.
15. Mr. L. V. JAMES (Shepherd's Bush):
    4 small photos of Furnes.
16. Mr. V. TEUGELS (Croydon):
    "Belgium Illustrated" (1914).
17. Mr. GEO. H. REED (Ilfracombe):
    1 postcard view of Furnes, 1 print of Bruges.
18. Miss E. FELLOWES (Wokingham):
    15 small photos of Furnes, Dixmude, Diest, and Nieuport.
19. Sir ERNEST GEORGE, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.:
    7 original sketches in Malines and Antwerp.
20. Mr. WALTER MILLARD, A.R.I.B.A.:
    88 sheets of drawings, photos and prints of buildings in Aerschot, Antwerp, Audenarde, Bruges, Brussels, Courtrai, Damme, Dinant, Ghent, Huy, Liége, Malines, Tournai, Villers and Ypres (with sundry sketches from places outside Belgium).
    Water-colour (original) of the rood-screen at Dixmude.
21. Mrs. VAUGHAN (Nevern Road, S.W.):
    16 photos of Dinant, Ypres, Louvain, Antwerp, etc.
22. Miss G. AITCHISON (Oxford):
    4 photos of Furnes.
23. Mrs. LAWFORD (Eastbourne):
    2 prints by Prout, of Ghent and Rouen.
24. Mr. HALSEY RICARDO, F.R.I.B.A.:
    16 photographs of Antwerp, Audenarde, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Louvain, Ypres (also 7 photos of Rheims).
25. Mrs. BRYAN DONKIN (Reigate):
    4 photographs of Mons and Bruges.
26. M. F. BARTIER (of Ypres, now at Leek):
    "Mes Souvenirs d'Ypres" (N.D. recent).
27. Mr. T. IRONMONGER:
    Guide-book to Ypres.
28. Mr. C. WONTNER SMITH, F.R.I.B.A.:
    5 original sketches of Bruges and Damme.

The Committee have declined several offers of gifts, either because duplicates of the books or prints offered were already in the Library, or because they were not of the architectural character aimed at in forming the collection.

Special appeals have been made to leading architects by individual members of the Committee, and the result has been to obtain some valuable original sketches. It will, however, be noticed that there is a lack of illustrations of many of the smaller towns—Termonde, Hal, Poperinghe, Tongres, Lierre and Alost not being represented at all; and many others—such as Courtrai, Aerschot and Dinant—very inadequately.

The books, photographs and prints presented as a result of the President's appeal, supplemented by purchases as necessary, will eventually be embodied in the R.I.B.A. Library, and as soon as practicable a separate card index of references to architecture in Belgium will be prepared, so that illustrations and descriptions of any building may be found with the minimum of effort.

It is therefore desirable that any members of the Institute who are willing to present to the Committee any books, photographs, measured drawings, sketches,

old town-plans, local guide-books, or old prints illustrating the historic architecture of Belgium (especially of the smaller towns) should send their gifts to the Hon. Sec. of the Belgian Architectural Records Sub-Committee at the R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

MARTIN S. BRIGGS [*A.*],
September, 1915. *Hon. Secretary.*

Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Serbian Government has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum and to the British public the marble torso of Strahinić Ban, by Ivan Meštrović, in proof of their appreciation of the interest shown in the recent exhibition of his work. The torso is on view in the Central Hall of the Museum; the remainder of the Exhibition is now closed.

THE ARTISTS' RIFLES.

The chief work of the Artists' Rifles is to train officers. The fact is not so well known as it might be. No Territorial Corps has a finer history. For nine years in succession they proved themselves, at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, the champions in bayonet fighting, first of the Auxiliary and afterwards of the Territorial Forces. In 1905 it was suggested that the winners of the Navy and Army bayonet fighting competition should have a special combat with the winners of the Auxiliary Forces competition—the Artists. The Artists won.

They landed in the firing line in France last autumn. Sir John French then took them back to Headquarters to form a School of Instruction. The men were gazetted to different regiments in the firing line and distinguished themselves as officers. Eleven members of the Corps have been mentioned in despatches, and seven have been awarded the Military Cross for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty," whilst all have gained the praise of their superior officers.

The total number of commissions gained by members of the Artists exceeds 1,600, and out of this number over 500 have been gazetted to Regular regiments. At the start (according to Sir John French's despatch of 2nd February, 1915) the training school in France was able to turn out officers at the rate of 75 a month. This has since been increased to 100. It must be remembered that these men are gazetted from the School of Instruction alone and that many commissions are gained by men in England before they ever get to France.

The Third Battalion of the Artists' Rifles is in training at a picturesque Essex camp under Lieut.-Colonel Shirley, an Instructor at Sandhurst for five years, assisted by a staff of officers many of whom have been on the Western front during the early months of the campaign. The men go through an extremely interesting course. There are special courses in Field Engineering, Signalling, Map Making, and the Machine Gun, under experts in the different subjects. The men live as ordinary soldiers do, and the "fatigue" work of the Corps is carried out entirely by them. Practically all the Officers and all the N.C.O.'s have been through the ranks of the Artists.

The Corps is open to educated men of all professions and pursuits. The connection between the architectural profession and the Artists is well known, and there are members known in art, music and literature, commercial men, engineers, famous sportsmen and men from overseas who, in pre-war days, were prospectors, miners, ranchers, and fruit-farmers. At the Corps' Headquarters in Duke's Road, Euston, the recruits are prepared for camp life. There are capable officers and N.C.O.'s, and the newly-enlisted man is quickly versed in the art of drilling.

The stay in London is quite brief, but by the time the recruit joins the Battalion in camp he knows all the rudiments of drill and is able in a short time to delve further into the mysteries of a soldier's training. The camp is never unpleasantly overcrowded, for the obvious reason that men are constantly being gazetted to other regiments. It is a difficult matter to regulate the supply and demand, but Colonel Shirley has apparently succeeded to a high degree. No man receives useless training, and so soon as he is efficient he is permitted to take his departure in order to accept a commission. Trained as a soldier first and as an officer afterwards, he becomes a man who is sought after by Commanding Officers with vacancies in their commissioned ranks. The name "Artist" is a magic word: it is the "open sesame" to many a military door that would otherwise be closed. And it is only natural. Out in France and in the Dardanelles artist-officers are winning honour for themselves and honour for their regiments, and their men will follow them anywhere, for an Artist appreciates a soldier's difficulties and knows exactly what he has to endure.

T. HAROLD HUGHES [*A.*].

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Artists' Rifles' Regimental Roll of Honour.

2 *Gray's Inn Square, W.C.*: 18 *Sept.*, 1915.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A., —

SIR,—It will no doubt be of interest to many members of the Institute to know of the recent publication by the Artists' Rifles of a Regimental Roll of Honour.

It is well known that upon the arrival of the corps in France in November last it was appointed by Sir John French as a training corps for young officers, and since that date over 1,600 men have been appointed to Commissions in regiments of the Regular Army, and in the new armies, etc.

The Roll, which is in a convenient book form, can be seen at the Library of the R.I.B.A., and copies may be obtained at a cost of 6d. each (to cover expenses of production) from any Orderly Room of the three Battalions, or by remitting the cost to the Officer

Commanding, Administrative Unit, Duke's Road, N.W.—Your obedient servant,

GERALD C. HORSLEY [*F.*]

Architectural Organisation in the Future.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—As the great War develops, bidding fair (or foul) to be much prolonged, it becomes increasingly evident that architects, above the members of all other classes, have been most hardly hit and were least prepared to resist the blows. Had we read history aright, we ought to have had prevision of what was to happen when war should come, for we all know well that in times of war and times of pestilence there has always been complete cessation of building work—with the exception, certainly, of the Wars of the Roses, which were mere faction fights for the English Crown and in which the general populace of our country took so little interest that architectural development proceeded as if profound peace reigned.

But the present war has caught us napping, overmanned, split by dissensions, clogged by a surplus of administrative machinery in small groups scattered over the country, burdened by educational establishments far in excess of requirements, and without any great central reserve fund such as ought to have been accumulated in times of comparative prosperity. And the tendencies were for these defects to increase in number and magnitude, thus reflecting (as architecture itself has always done) the general condition of the body politic.

With the coming of the War dissensions at least are hushed temporarily, and if it be continued for another year or more there is hope that the good feeling which is being established by a common misfortune between even the extremists of former factions may lead to clear vision and a mutually sustained effort of reorganisation upon more sane and less extravagant lines, precluding the perpetuation of the defects enumerated above. The time for discussing details has not yet arrived. It may be that all the conflicts and discussions of the last twenty or thirty years may have to be put in the melting pot anew before the pure metal discloses itself. But two essentials are already apparent. It must be made impossible in the future for the profession of architecture in Great Britain to be followed by such a horde of untrained and half-trained men as in the past; and a large capital sum must be gathered in the hands of some central body for use in case of great emergency again arising. Beyond this, so far as Great Britain is concerned, it would be folly to go just now. To meet the needs of the moment, tiding over difficulties, collective and personal, as they arise, with extemporised amalgamation of certain existing organisations and the utilisation of others in such ways as are practicable, is all that can be done. It is the great and urgent work, and from the doing of it unitedly and wholeheartedly the rest will gradually evolve.

Outside Great Britain, however, things are ripening more rapidly. A great Imperialistic spirit has been aroused, and the time has fully come for the Royal Institute of British Architects to grasp all that is implied in the penultimate word of its title—that there are British architects beyond the confines of these islands. So far, all that has been done has been to recognise certain Colonial bodies as Allied Societies; but this, as it seems to me, is a most unsatisfactory way of meeting the requirements of the case, making them mere parochial hangers-on of the central body without the opportunities of close co-operation which are possessed by similar Societies in Great Britain.

Would it be too much to ask some of our leading members in Australia, Canada and South Africa to write as unofficially as this letter is written and let us know whether self-governing Branches of the Royal Institute could be founded with success in these great Dominions? The existing Charter provides for the existence of such Branches, but none have yet been formed; and each could be perfectly self-contained and free, acting under its own separate byelaws and governed by its own executive, controlling its own funds, granting its own Fellowships and Associateships within the limiting powers of the Charter only, and holding its own examinations and having its own Allied Societies if thought wise. Except for the bond of the Charter, there would be little to connect such branches with the central body at home, and there should certainly be no monetary obligation on either side; but I believe that the bond would, all the same, be as real and binding as that which exists between the Motherland and the Dominions has proved itself to be in this time of stress, to the lasting advantage both of architects and architecture throughout the whole of Imperial Britain.—Yours faithfully,

G. A. T. MIDDLETON [*A.*].

The Public Misconception of an Architect's Duties.

19 *St. James' Street, Sheffield*: 20 *Sept.*, 1915.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR.—One hopes that the Council is not prepared to acquiesce in the remarks made by the Under-Secretary for War in the House of Commons which are reported in Saturday's *Morning Post*. If this view of the limitations of an architect's duties is to prevail, it hardly seems that architecture as a distinct profession can survive against the encroachments which are being made on it.

During the last few months I have heard this idea expressed publicly over and over again, viz., that "Architects must suffer during the present time, because no one can be building new houses, or churches, or other costly building schemes." In other words, that the designing of costly architecture is the only work which comes within the scope of our activity. Surely an architect's province is the whole of building operations irrespective of their character. The idea seems to have got thoroughly hold of the public mind

that all simple, straightforward work belongs to surveyors and civil engineers, and that the unfortunate architect is only to be allowed to put his oar in when so-called "artistic" considerations are to have a hearing.

If this tendency is to prevail, private practice will be undermined, and one wonders whether we shall not eventually have to go into trading as master builders in order to obtain a fair return for our skill and knowledge, and to regain that control of building operations which is, surely, our "métier."—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES M. HADFIELD [*F.*].

OBITUARY.

William Henry Lynn.

Mr. William Henry Lynn, R.H.A., died after a brief illness at his residence in Belfast, on 12th September.

He was born 87 years ago near Larne, Co. Antrim, where his father was Chief Coastguard officer. At an early age he was apprenticed to Sir Charles Lanyon, F.R.I.B.A., County Surveyor of Antrim. At that time his lifelong friend, the Right Hon. Robert Young, had recently completed his indentures and was in charge of the office. The late Sir Thomas Drew, R.H.A., was also a pupil. Samuel Lynn, his only brother, was with Sir Charles Lanyon for a time, but entered the late John Henry Foley's studio and did some notable work, his earliest commission being the pediment of the Belfast Custom House, mainly designed by Mr. W. H. Lynn. About 1850 the latter was clerk of works at the County Antrim Court House, one of Sir Charles Lanyon's designs in his favourite Italian style reminiscent of Sir Charles Barry.

After showing his artistic powers in several churches, Mr. Lynn was taken into partnership, and the firm of Lanyon and Lynn opened an additional office in Dublin. He competed for the new Carlisle Bridge with a remarkable design greatly admired by the public, but not successful. Many important competitions were undertaken in the "sixties." His design for the Houses of Parliament and Government Offices, Sydney, N.S.W., received first prize, but this noble group in the severe Gothic style which he affected was not proceeded with. He won the Chester Town Hall, 1864, and Barrow-in-Furness, 1879, competing also for municipal buildings at Plymouth, Worcester, Leicester, and Birmingham. In 1875 Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, invited him to design the Chateau of St. Louis, Quebec, a splendid pile of Government offices to be erected at the citadel. His Clarke Hall at Paisley, 1878, is a good example of his unrivalled skilful planning. He won in competition the Belfast Free Library, opened in 1888.

His partnership with Sir Charles Lanyon and his son was dissolved before Sir Charles's death in 1889. Several fine buildings belong to this later period, including Campbell College, Belfast Harbour Office, Benburb Castle, and other country mansions. In 1910, when in his 82nd year, he showed that his mind and hand had not lost their skill by preparing the notable design for the extension of the Queen's College, Belfast, on the original plans of which he had assisted some sixty years before. Sir Aston Webb, C.B., R.A., the Assessor, awarded him the first prize, and the work was practically all completed a few months ago to the satisfaction of the University and the public.

The deceased was a very reticent and modest man: he never came before the public, and his friends in many cases had predeceased him. To the few who knew him intimately his loss will be a grievous one. His last work was in connection with the extension of Belfast Cathedral, of which he was the honorary architect on the death of Sir Thomas Drew, R.H.A.—R. M YOUNG [*F.*].

William Robert Ware, LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Architecture of the Columbia University, who died on the 9th June at his home in Milton, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year, was elected Hon. Corresponding Member of the Institute in 1880. He graduated at Harvard in 1852. Until 1881 he applied himself to the teaching of architecture, at the same time working as an architect in Boston, Mass. During that period he was Professor of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Lawrence Scientific School. In 1881 he went to New York and joined the Faculty of Columbia, being retired as Emeritus Professor twelve years ago. Professor Ware was one of the commission that designed the buildings of the Pan-American Exposition. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1896. Buildings erected from his designs were the Union Passenger Station, Worcester, Mass.; the Episcopal Theological School Buildings, in Cambridge; Weld and Memorial Halls, at Harvard; and Harvard Medical School, Boston.

Henry David Davis, formerly senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Davis & Emanuel, of 2 Finsbury Circus, E.C., who died on the 30th June in his seventy-seventh year, was elected Associate of the Institute in 1872, Fellow in 1879, and was placed on the list of Retired Fellows in 1903. Among the works carried out by his firm were the blocks of chambers and offices known as Salisbury House, and Finsbury Pavement, in connection with the rebuilding of the Finsbury Circus Estate of the Bridge House Committee; several synagogues, including those in Upper Berkeley Street, W., Stepney Green, Maida Hill (Spanish and Jewish), and Hampstead; the City of London School, Victoria Embankment (gained in competition); Portsmouth Grammar School; Thorngate Memorial Hall, Gosport; the concert pavilion on the Clarence Esplanade Pier, Gosport; the Jewish Cemetery, Golders' Green; premises of the Imperial Continental Gas Association; extensive alterations to East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate, for the late Sir Joseph Sebag Montefiore, and to Castle Hill, Englefield Green, for the late George E. Raphael; the Freemen's Almshouses in Ferndale Road, Brixton, for the City Corporation; almshouses in Mile End for the Jewish Charities; offices of the Jewish Board of Guardians in Middlesex Street, E.; London Joint Stock Bank, Wood Street, E.C.; the Yarrow Convalescent Home for Children, Broadstairs; the laying-out of the Kidderpore Estate at Hampstead; Meistersingers' Clubhouse, St. James's Street, S.W.; large blocks of workmen's dwellings for the East End Dwellings Co. at King's Cross, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, and Columbia Market, and many large offices and warehouses.

George Henry Hunt, whose death occurred on the 17th August, at the age of sixty-four, had been a Fellow of the Institute since 1891. He served his articles (1867–72) with Messrs. Nelson & Harvey, of Whitehall, during this period attending the Schools of Art, South Kensington. From 1871 to 1878 he was a Student of the Royal Academy,

After a year's travel in France, Italy, and Switzerland, and another year as assistant in his father's office at Evesham, he started practice on his own account in April 1875, at 27 Regent Street, London. Among important early works were the mansion, lodges and stables at Great Alne, Warwickshire, for Mr. D. R. Radcliff; "Englethwaite Hall," Cumberland, for Mr. J. Thomlinson; "Horsegate Lees," Scarborough, and "Lindhead Lodge," near Scarborough, for Mr. T. T. Hodgkin; alterations and additions to "The Hall," Thornton-le-Street, for Earl Cathcart; "Sand Hutton," Yorkshire, for Sir James Walker, Bart.; the Municipal Buildings, Gloucester; alterations and additions to the Town Hall, a terrace of houses, and other residential buildings at Evesham, together with the workhouse and office buildings in Evesham and Hampton for the Evesham Board of Guardians. In conjunction with Mr. Thomas Verity he carried out the Scarborough Spa (1878–80), the Agricultural Hall additions (1882–3), and the Municipal Buildings, Nottingham (1884–8). He was the architect of the Nurses' Home, West London Hospital, Hammersmith (in conjunction with Mr. W. Harvey); of extensive alterations and enlargement of Institute Buildings for the Evesham Corporation; the School at Broadway, Worcestershire; premises at the corner of King William Street and Arthur Street West, E.C., etc.

Eric English, 2nd Lieut., 13th West Yorks, attached 1 8 Manchesters, whose death in action was reported in the last issue, was the younger son of Mr. C. W. English [*Licentiate*], and was born in 1888. He passed through the City of London School, which he left at the age of 19 to spend one year at the Royal Technical High School, Hanover, studying architecture. In 1908 he went to Paris, entering the Atelier Pascal. In January, 1911, he was received as a student into the École des Beaux-Arts. He secured a number of medals and "mentions," and distinguished himself as a rapid and artistic draughtsman, designer and colourist. In 1910 he spent four months in Italy, whence he brought back a number of charming water-colours of architectural subjects, several of which have been exhibited at the Academy. Returning to England when the war broke out, he enlisted in the Royal Horse Guards, and received a commission last January. He was ordered to the Dardanelles in May, and was shot through the heart leading his men in the attack on the Turkish forces before Krithia on the 7th August.

George Lister Sutcliffe, of No. 17 Pall Mall East, who died on the 12th September, aged fifty-one, was elected Associate in 1891, and Fellow in 1911. Mr. Sutcliffe was articled in 1880 to his father, Mr. John Sutcliffe, architect, of Todmorden, and after a number of years as chief assistant in his father's office was taken into partnership in 1895. The firm started an office in London in 1902, and in 1906 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. G. L. Sutcliffe continued the London practice on his own account. Among buildings for which he was responsible were schools at Todmorden and Hebden Bridge; Fever Hospital, Todmorden; Mission Church, Hebden Bridge, and many houses, factories and business premises in the same neighbourhood. He was the architect of several houses at Dartnell Park and Highfield, Byfleet; of the additions to West Hall, Byfleet, and to Willoughby House, near Rugby; Rookery Park, Yoxford; Tinivelli, Caterham (including the formal garden); also of new houses at Chalfont Road, Bucks; Poling, near Arundel; Mayfield and Horsted Keynes, Sussex; Cove, Devon; Redhill, Somerset; Leatherhead and Woldingham, Surrey. As architect to Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd. he was responsible for a large number of residential and other buildings in the Hampstead, Ealing, and Liverpool Garden Suburbs. He prepared the plans and designs for twenty-eight houses at Finchley for Oakwood Tenants, Ltd.; the Pixmore Workmen's Club and Institute, Ridge Avenue, Letchworth; he laid out 14 acres in the Wavertree district for Liverpool Garden Suburb Tenants, Ltd., in association with Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd., of London, upon 180 acres, part of Lord Salisbury's Liverpool estate; he was the author of a scheme for the Wrexham Tenants, Ltd., to build houses in a garden village planned by him upon a site of 190 acres adjoining Acton Park, Wrexham; he was the architect for the development of 66 acres of the Brentham Garden Suburb, Ealing, where 500 houses were built in 1901–14 for Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd.; of houses for Messrs. Debenhams, Ltd., at Eastcote, Ruislip; a large block of residential and co-operative housekeeping flats in the "collegiate" style, Hampstead Garden Suburb; and the Brentham, Ealing, Institute Hall and Hostel for Ealing Tenants, Ltd. Mr. Sutcliffe was the author of "Sanitary Fittings and Plumbing" (*Builder* "Student Series"); editor and joint-author of "Modern House Construction"; editor of *The Modern Carpenter, Joiner and Cabinet Maker*. In 1895 he was awarded a consolation prize of £10 in the R.I.B.A. competition for an essay on "The Influence of Literature on Architectural Development."

LEGAL.

L.C.C. Schools: District Surveyor's Supervision.

Daubney v. *Akers & Co., Ltd.*

This case was heard in the Divisional Court before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Lush, on the 20th July, 1915. The preliminary proceedings in the Police Court before Mr. C. R. Gill were reported in the JOURNAL for 21st August 1914, page 656, and 6th March 1915, page 215.

The London County Council contended that their schools were exempt from the supervision of the District Surveyor as regards construction, and that as they were the body which could grant relief from the operations of the London Building Act 1894 as regards the width of streets, the projection beyond the general line of buildings, the height of buildings, &c., it was not necessary for the District Surveyor to concern himself with these points. They also contended that an addition to a certain infants' school at Southwark Park which did not increase the school accommodation was a new building within the meaning of the Education Administrative Provisions Act 1911. They, therefore, refused notice to the District Surveyor, and also refused to pay him the statutory fee on completion of the works. The Magistrate ruled against the Council on both these points and inflicted penalties and costs in the District Surveyor's favour.

The Council appealed on the question of the payment of the fees. Mr. Bodkin appeared on behalf of the Council, and Mr. Daldy on behalf of the District Surveyor. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE gave judgment as follows:

This appeal arises upon a case stated by the learned Magistrate in respect to a claim by a District Surveyor under Section 145 of the London Building Act 1894, for fees under Schedule 3 of that Act. His claim is that he is entitled to fees in accordance with the scale prescribed by the Statute in that Schedule, and the Magistrate held in his favour, and the question is whether the decision of the Magistrate is right.

Mr. Bodkin, on behalf of the appellants, has argued that the

District Surveyor was not entitled to any fees under the Third Schedule of the Statute; further, that the school was a new building within Section 3 of the Education Administrative Provisions Act of 1911; and further, that if this was not a new building the District Surveyor was not entitled to receive fees in respect of alterations and additions under Schedule 3 of the Act of 1894, because it is said that he had no duties to perform.

The first point which arises is whether or not Mr. Bodkin is right in his contention on behalf of the appellant that this school is a new building within the Education Administrative Provisions Act of 1911. The argument is that that Act of Parliament has really introduced into Section 3, or at any rate into that Statute, the various statutory definitions and provisions regulating the determination of whether the work done was a new building or whether it was an addition or alteration or other work to a building. In my judgment there is no difficulty really in deciding that question. It must be a question of fact in each case, not depending absolutely upon the facts as proved, but a question of fact to be determined having regard to the provisions in the Statutes; and I am unable to find anything in the Statutes which would prevent the Magistrate coming to the conclusion as a matter of fact in this case that this was an addition or alteration to a building, and not a new building. It has been argued before us that there was no evidence upon which he could come to such a conclusion; but I cannot accept that contention. It seems to me that there was evidence upon which he could arrive at it. The question is not whether this Court would have arrived at the same conclusion; the question is whether upon the facts found by the Magistrate we can say that he had decided in violation or contravention of Statutory provisions, and whether we can say that assuming he properly directed himself as to the interpretation and the construction of the various sections of the Act of Parliament to which our attention has been called, he has come to a wrong conclusion on the facts.

I am unable myself to arrive at such a decision, and I think therefore that there was evidence, and that his decision of fact must stand that this was a work which was in the nature of an addition or alteration to a building, and not a new building. If that is so, the question which has been so much discussed before us as to the true meaning and effect of Section 3 of the Education Act of 1911 falls away, because it is not contended, and cannot be contended, that Section 3 has any application to the case of an addition or alteration to a building; it only applies in the case of new buildings, and therefore it is unnecessary for us to proceed further with the discussion of the points raised, and points undoubtedly of some difficulty and complexity, on the true meaning of Section 3 of the Act of 1911. It is further admitted, and must be admitted in this case, that a notice must be served upon the District Surveyor. That is not in dispute. It is assumed for the purpose of this case at any rate, I will not put it higher, that such a notice must be given under the Act. The contention on behalf of the respondent is that if the notice has to be given the District Surveyor is then entitled to the fees according to the scale prescribed in Schedule 3 with reference to addition or alteration to a building. On the other hand, Mr. Bodkin has contended that notwithstanding that a notice has to be given there is really no work to be done by the Surveyor, and that consequently the Surveyor is not entitled to fees. It was put at one time that there was no real work, no responsible work, and I think the last phrase used was that there was no substantial work to be done by him.

In my view in this case, having regard to the position of the buildings under discussion, and bearing in mind that the notice had to be given, there were duties imposed upon the District Surveyor. It is not necessary for us to determine whether those duties were light or heavy; it is sufficient that there were duties imposed upon him. The giving of a notice entailed at any rate the doing of something by him; and without going through the various sections which the Surveyor would be bound to give consideration to—that is, as to the duties which are imposed upon him by virtue of the sections—without going through them and enumerating them, it appears to me quite clear that there were things to be done by him; and once I have come to that conclusion, it appears to me to follow that he is entitled to his fees in this case. I think that the cases to which our attention has been called are really not in my judgment in conflict. The decision in Watson's case was really a decision of the Court to the effect that in that case it came to the conclusion that notice had to be given, and at the same time that it did not necessarily follow that fees would have to be paid to the District Surveyor. It was not necessary for the Court to decide it in that case, and it did not really decide it. I doubt very much whether Willis's case helped us, but the latter case of Galbraith & Dickson is much nearer the point. That was the case decided in 1910 by the Divisional Court. I think the effect of that decision is that where the notice is given and there are duties to be performed, that then the fees are to be paid. I desire to guard myself against it being thought that I am deciding in this case that if the case occurs of a notice having to be given which imposes no duty whatever upon the District Surveyor, that he could merely by reason of the notice claim his fees and recover them at law. I do not think it necessary to decide it in this case, and I do not decide it. What I do decide is that I am satisfied that in this case, and upon the notice which had to be given in this case, there were duties upon the Surveyor, and consequentiy that the Surveyor was entitled to recover his fees. In the circumstances I come to the conclusion that the decision of the learned Magistrate was right, and that the appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. JUSTICE DARLING concurred, and added: I agree with the decision which my Lord has arrived at and the reasons which he has expressed for it. I only desire to add this. I did feel for a considerable time during the argument that it was difficult to see the advantage of having a building like this decided upon, and the plans for it arranged for, and the construction of it—I do not say the actual putting together of it, but the form of the construction and so on—decided on and arranged and settled by the Board of Education and by the London County Council, of course acting upon the advice of skilled architects and surveyors, and then afterwards making it possible for a District Surveyor to call upon them to do something or another differently from the way in which they were arranging to do it. But I have been satisfied in the course of the argument that there really are things which the District Surveyor may properly object to, even after these plans and specifications, and so on, have been adopted, and which it would be his duty as acting for the particular district to bring to the notice of the London County Council, and his duty to insist upon the work being done so as to get rid of the objections which he might have raised; and I think I can see in modern legislation that that may well have been the intention of the Legislature, that it has not merely occurred by accident, because since the County Council was created there has undoubtedly been a movement in London for giving greater independence to districts, the creation of smaller municipalities, the taking care that the parts should not be sacrificed to the whole; and I think it may reasonably have been provided, and intentionally provided, that the amenities of a district should not be neglected in the putting up of such a school as this by a central authority; that everything should not be done according to one pattern, quite regardless of the interests of the particular locality, and it may well be that provisions relating to the locality itself might not be sufficiently taken notice of by a central authority, and that the District Surveyor may therefore have a very useful task to perform in calling attention to deviations from the convenience of the district. For that purpose it would be necessary or proper at all events to give him notice of what is going to be done. That would call his attention to the fact that the district was going to be interfered with in some way. He would then, having received this notice, if it were worth his attention, attend and receive a fee. I quite agree with what my Lord has said—that we are far from deciding that simply because he receives a notice he has a right to claim a fee, although he may not have done anything nor may anything have required even a moment's attention on his part.

Mr. JUSTICE LUSH also concurred.